

THE JOURNAL



OF THE

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1915

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PCNS CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

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April 27, 1988 -- Wednesday -- 8:00 p.m.
Topic: The Coinage of German East Africa
Speaker: Don T. Thrall

May 25, 1988 -- Wednesday -- 8:00 p.m.
Topic: The Rape of the Sabine Women
Speaker: Larry V. Reppeteau

June 25, 1988 -- Saturday -- 7:00 p.m.
PCNS 73rd Anniversary Banquet
New San Remo Restaurant
2237 Mason Street, San Francisco

MONTHLY MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE TELEPHONE
MUSEUM, 1145 LARKIN STREET AT BUSH, SAN
FRANCISCO. GUESTS ARE INVITED.

by David W. Lange

"I'm from the government. I'm here to help you."



It seems that we as collectors have been hearing this quite a bit lately. With Congress authorizing one commemorative coin bill after another, this should be a golden age for numismatists. Thus far, however, everyone but the collector has been getting the gold. Ask yourself this question: Who has benefitted from the recent commemorative issues?

It is public record that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee reaped a substantial

reward for its authorization of commemorative coins in 1983 and 1984. The Statue of Liberty has been smiling since 1986 when she received not only enough to pay for restoration but enough to winter in the Bahamas as well. The Constitution bicentennial commemoratives reaped enormous profits that are earmarked to reduce the national debt. There's a fitting tribute to our founding fathers; we've had this place for over two hundred years, and we still haven't paid off the mortgage.

This time out we are being asked to pay for an Olympiad that is not even being held in this country. The funds to go to the U.S. Olympic Committee will be derived, as before, from a surcharge of several dollars tacked onto the cost of the silver dollar piece and one of many dollars hidden in the price of the gold coin. Are these coins so desirable as numismatica that we must routinely buy each issue as it is offered?

While the U.S. Olympic Committee and the Mint bicker over "rings and things", it is simply taken for granted that the coin-collecting lemmings will bite at the bait. The past record of these commemorative programs doesn't seem to be much of a deterrent for the ever-willing collector. He has forgotten the limited-coin programs that later became the multi-coin programs. He has forgiven the inadequate mintages that are seemingly offered forever. Now he is poised to blithely send in his money for Olympic commemoratives that may or may not have the Olympic logo. What will appear in its place--a panda, perhaps?

I suggest that before collectors send in their money for these latest offerings they attempt to sell their Constitution coins. It may be a sobering experience. As for the feds, I recommend that when they set out to investigate fraud in the coin business, they commence with Congress. Physician, heal thyself.

THE REVOLT OF THE MONEYERS

by Rick Webster

The history of Rome is a long one. From the beginning of the Republic to the end of the Byzantine Empire, over two thousand years are covered. For this reason, most histories of Rome can give only a few sentences to many of the events discussed. This paper is a result of just such a short mention.

By the middle of the third century AD, the Roman Empire was in a state of decline. Emperors were chosen by force of their armies, not by the family dynasties of the first century AD or by adoption as in the second century AD. The borders of the Empire were pressured by many barbarian tribes drawn by the wealth of the Empire. In the east, the Sassanian Empire was gaining power and threatening Rome. Valerian I gained the throne in 253 AD and, with his son Gallienus, ruled the Empire. Valerian took command in the east while Gallienus was given the west and Rhine areas to defend. At first, Valerian had success, but, in 260 AD, he was captured by the Sassanian ruler, Shapur I. The rest of his life was spent as a prisoner. Gallienus either could not or would not rescue his father and became sole ruler of the Empire.



GALLIENUS, Silver Antoninianus of 254 AD

Constant war and pressure on the economy caused a serious decline in the quality of the money being issued. The antoninianus (a double denarius, in theory), which had a low silver content at the beginning of the reigns of Valerian and Gallienus, had become billon. A small percentage of silver was put in the antoninianus and copper was leached from the surface to give the coin a good silver appearance when new to distinguish it from the bronze coinage being minted. The coins varied in weight and size with no apparent standard. During the reign of Gallienus, the coinage further declined in size and in weight. At the end of his reign, Roman coinage was at one of its lowest points.

In the east, after the capture of Valerian, the Empire of Palmyra was established by local royalty. Palmyra was able to hold the Sassanians in check for a number of years. In the west, in 260 AD, Postumus, a general of Gallienus' legions, revolted

and established the Gallic Empire which consisted of Britain, Gaul and Spain. In 268 AD, Gallienus was murdered by a group of his own officers including Aurelian. After a two-year period of internal struggle, Aurelian emerged as the sole emperor of what remained of the Roman Empire.

Aurelian's immediate task was to put the pieces of the Empire back together. First, he devoted his attention to a war with the Scythians on the Danube. After their defeat, Aurelian made his first visit to Rome and received the recognition of the Senate. Soon after, Aurelian went to Pannonia to fight the Vandals and the Alemanni. Initially defeated by the Alemanni, Aurelian was given the time to reorganize and put his forces in order while the Alemanni were plundering northern Italy. In three separate battles, he defeated the Alemanni and Italy was saved.

In 271 AD, Aurelian turned his attention to Palmyra and soon had recaptured the lost territory in addition to its ruler, Vabalathus, and his mother and co-ruler, Zenobia. This done, Aurelian marched on the Gallic Empire, now being ruled by Tetricus I. In 273 AD, Tetricus abandoned his army in the middle of a battle and surrendered to Aurelian. His legions, not given the chance to surrender, suffered a heavy defeat. With the defeat of Tetricus, the Empire was once again whole. Aurelian returned to Rome to celebrate a triumph, which included a parade and was a very high honor. The legions marched behind the Emperor displaying captives and the spoils of war. Aurelian's triumph included Tetricus, Vabalathus and Zenobia paraded as noble prisoners of war.

Aurelian now had the time to turn his attention to the internal problems of the Empire. One of his first priorities was the economy, and his reforms set off the moneyers' revolt. Most histories, if they mention the event at all, do so in passing. A mention will be made that the mint workers were debasing the coinage without authority and to their gain. They rose in revolt under their leader, Felicissimus, and seven thousand Roman legionnaires were killed putting the revolt down.

However, something does not ring true. Aurelian's army had defeated the Scythians, the Alemanni, the Palmyrians and the Gallic Empire in less than four years. How could he possibly lose more than an entire legion of battle hardened soldiers to a group of mint workers? The answer is that the mint workers were not alone. First let's look at the moneyers and then their allies in the revolt, the Praetorian Guard and part of the Senate of Rome.

The moneyers or "monetarii" were as close to slaves as you could get without being slaves. They were part of a caste system which was impossible to get out of. In order to make any gains, they resorted to various forms of forgery. This could include clipping, making coins of lower than normal weight, and melting existing coins, extracting what little silver there was and then producing coins without any silver. This unauthorized debasement was considered forgery and high treason. The penalty was either death or a very long sentence of Roman justice. The laws were so strict that the guilt would include the owner of the property used to make the forgeries, even if he had no knowledge of the activity. Since the mint workers were all considered guilty, they had good reason to put up resistance. Aurelian was a very strict ruler, and death may have been the only choice he offered. Still, this group of non-military workers could not have inflicted such heavy losses to the legions without help.

The Praetorian Guard had reason to fear Aurelian as did the moneyers. Once the elite legion of the Empire, the Guards' duty had been to safeguard Rome and the Emperor. But, by 273 AD, Italy did not need direct protection. The Empire's problem areas were the border areas. Since the Emperors were generals, they already had their own personal guards whose loyalty was not in question. Aurelian did not trust the Praetorians. They were unnecessary and probably would have been disbanded or transferred to an area of military need. Faced with having to leave Rome and the possibility of actually fighting the enemies of the Empire, the Praetorians had good reason to join in a revolt. When joining the revolt, the Praetorians would have brought with them the knowledge and weapons needed to face the legions of Aurelian.

In order to stage a successful civil war, as this revolt should be called, three more factors were needed--money, political influence, and know-how. This input came from some of the members of the Roman Senate. The Senate had reason to fear Aurelian as well as the moneyers and the Praetorians. First, Aurelian was not one of them. He was from the Danubian area of the Empire, not Rome or even Italy. He was not of noble birth and had not been chosen to be emperor by the Senate. While the Senate's ability to appoint emperors had long since passed, pride and desire for control were still very strong. Second, Aurelian was planning to reform the money of the Empire. He wanted to call in all the old, poorly-made coinage and replace it with new coinage. The problem was that he was going to assign a lower value to the older coinage in relation to the new. Anyone holding large amounts of the poorly-made coinage was going to lose a large part of his wealth with the reform. Faced with a loss of power and a loss of money, many members of the Senate joined the civil war.

This then gives us three groups which joined together to challenge Aurelian. The moneyers were guilty of forgery, the Praetorians faced the prospect of transfer and the Senate faced the loss of power and wealth. They chose the Caelian Hill in Rome for their base and fought Aurelian. In the end, they were defeated. Some of the Senators were executed and many lost their property. The losses and fate of the moneyers and the Praetorians is not recorded.



AURELIAN, Silvered Antoninianus (Post-reform issue)
Struck at Antioch. Reverse shows
Aurelian as "Restorer of the World"

After the civil war, Aurelian continued to carry out his planned reform. New coinage was produced and the old called in. The new money had a mark of value on the reverse: XXI. It is believed that this meant that twenty of these coins equalled one aureus. The amount of silver content was improved, but, due to the continuing economic pressure, no full-silver coinage was issued. The civil war had failed; Aurelian had kept the throne. The old and new coinage circulated together. Old money was not turned in to avoid the financial loss. The western part of the Empire preferred the old coinage for this reason.

In late 274 AD, Aurelian left Rome to put down disorder in Gaul. In 275 AD, he started east to regain Mesopotamia. Along the way a group of his officers who had been falsely told they were going to be executed murdered him, much as he had done in the murder of Gallienus. He had ruled the Empire less than five years.

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The Bookworm

by David W. Lange

A recent addition to my library is a small book published by Bowers and Merena Galleries. Not a new book, Recollections of a Mint Director is actually a reprint of several chapters excerpted from Frank A. Leach's Recollections of a Newspaperman, published in 1917. Leach was superintendent of the San Francisco Mint from 1897 to 1907 and director of the United States Mint for two years thereafter. It is these years which are detailed in the new reprint.

In his forward, editor Q. David Bowers highlights the career of Frank A. Leach prior to and following his government service. Leach's own narrative reveals his transition from founding editor of the Oakland Evening Enquirer to mast of one of the wealthiest structures in the world. From his experiments to improve the efficiency and quality of operations at the San Francisco Mint to his efforts to organize relief measures following the great earthquake and fire of 1906, Leach provides an intimate look at the daily operations of a great coin manufactory.

Of course, it is the chapters that detail the great cataclysm of 1906 that provide the most fascinating reading. Leach was deeply involved in the recovery of the city, as the Mint was the only structure of a financial nature left standing after the fires had died. All money transactions would take place at the Mint for many weeks thereafter, utilizing the gold and silver reserves of the Mint's vaults in a remarkably trouble-free honor system. All this was possible only through the efforts of Leach to reach the imperiled Mint from his home in Oakland. Leading the firefighting personally, Leach held the Mint against the raging flames while glass melted and stone exploded.

With several photos showing the Mint in the critical days following the fire, this book provides an important record of the time and makes for quick and entertaining reading.

Recollections of a Mint Director by Frank A. Leach
published by Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc.
136 pages, photos, \$9.95

A.C.G.S. UPDATE: Part 2 of a One-Part Series

by Ken Barr, Ace Reporter

Finding myself with a three-hour layover in Turkey Neck, North Dakota Intergalactic Specport on my way back from New York City from the Long Beach show (REMINDER: have a chat with my travel agent . . .), I decided to visit the Amateur Coin Grading Service for an update on their progress these past three months. Ned Nerdlein and Phil Grong are still running the business, but without the grand success they had envisioned ninety short days ago. The following is the transcript of an impromptu interview with these two giants of the certification/grading industry. (KB,AR) = Ken Barr, Ace Reporter; (NN) = Ned Nerdlein; (PG) = Phil Grong

(KB,AR): Well guys, how's the the certification/grading biz?

(NN): It hasn't quite been the financial windfall we expected, nor even enough to cover expenses so far.

(PG): In fact, we've only graded six coins for a total income of \$82.97. And we're lucky that two of them requested the special "snowflake" paperweight-type holder, which contributed \$50.00 of that!

(KB,AR): Does this mean that the ACGS is about to go out of business?

(NN): That's too harsh a term. We prefer to call it "redirecting our focus in more productive areas". As part of this effort, we're renaming the business to the PCSCS.

(PG): It's the "Profession 'Certification Service' Certification Service".

(NN): Yep! In his "Coin World" ads, Alan Hager exposed the method of opening and resealing POGS holders by baking them in an oven. Since then, we've had a lot of requests to certify that the POGS holders our customers own are original and untampered.

(PG): This will be even more important in the next few months, when we expect microwave instructions for this process to be available.

(KB,AR): And what exactly does the PCSCS do?

(PG): Well, we take the alleged certified coin which is submitted, subject it to a battery of scientific and anthropophagical test, including X-ray spectroscopy and nuclearmagnetoresonance fluoroscopy, until we're sure it's the original "slab" and certificate.

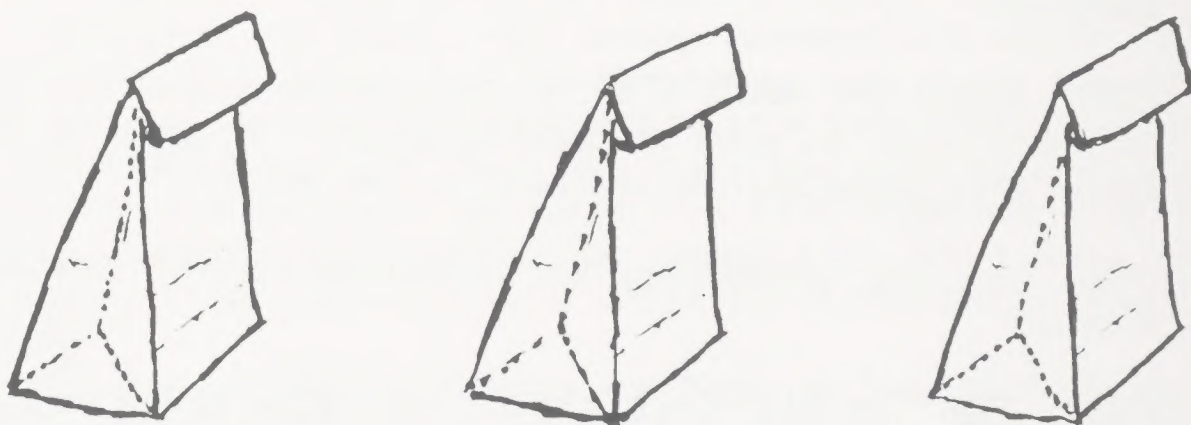
(NN): And it's not limited to PCGS coins! We'll also check NGC's, NCI's, AGC's, MICKEY's, ANACS's, INSAB's and MOUSE's. Even our own ACGS's.

(PG): Then we place the certified slab in a brown lunch bag, fold over the flap, staple the top together, sign our names across the edge of the flap, and cover them up with real sticky cellophane tape. If anyone tries to remove the tape in order to get into the bag and switch the slab, it'll mess up the signatures and void the certification!

(NN): If requested, we'll even write a description of what coin is in the bag on the outside so the collector can keep his collection together in an organized manner. We're also negotiating with Western Publishing to make a special Whitman bookshelf album for the PCSCS coins.

(PG): We really think that this is the wave of the future. Our motto is . . .

(PG and NN in unison): Certified slabs! They're in the bag!!



(KB,AR): Gosh, guys, it sure looks like you've got a great idea here. But what happens when this service becomes so popular that people start to counterfeit the PCSCS bags?

(NN): We've already got that planned. We've reserved the name of PCSCSCS "Professional 'Certification Service' Certification Service" Certification Service with the North Dakota Department of Commerce. If requested, the PCSCSCS will place the PCSCS bags in a larger grocery sack, fold/staple/sign the sack just like the

bag, then splat some wax on the fold and imprint it with our secret mark.

(PG): Just like the kings of France used to do with their secret letters!

(NN): And, while trying not to ruin the suspense, we've also got the preliminary plans for PCSCSCSCS which will embed the PCSCSCS sacks constaining the PCSCS bags containing the certified slabs in an enormous lucite slab. This will be the ultimate slab!! And, of course, the very popular "snowflake" model will be available at a nominal extra cost.

(PG): Unfortunately, we've also calculated the ultimate slab will be about 10 inches on side, require about \$92 worth of lucite to create, and will weigh 64 pounds. Allstate will have to manufacture a new kind of showcase for dealers to be able to display these slabs.

(NN): In the meantime, if anyone wants their supposedly certified coins certified to be genuinely certified, they should mail them (with a check for \$22.22 each) to the PCSCS, P.O. Box 3, Turkey Neck, ND 70482.

(KB,AR): Uh, guys, you told me last time that North Dakota wouldn't need the fifth zip code digit until the mid-1990s. What happened?

(PG): Delbert Breck, the Turkey Neck letter carrier and part time AOGS employee, checked the postal regulations and found out that every letter MUST have a fifth digit, even though it isn't needed here. So we picked "2" for the PCSCS zip code since there are two of us running it. In fact, though, you can pick any fifth digit you want and the letter will still get through to us . . .

(NN): Unless, of course, Delbert loses it . . .

(PG): You're not going to print that, are you? We don't want to get Delbert any more upset at us than he is already. He's not too happy about losing all that AOGS income he had been planning on.

(KB,AR): Don't worry, I'm sure the co-editors will edit this last bit out of the story before they print it.

(The End!?)

The Syngraphics Scene

by Ken Barr

MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES

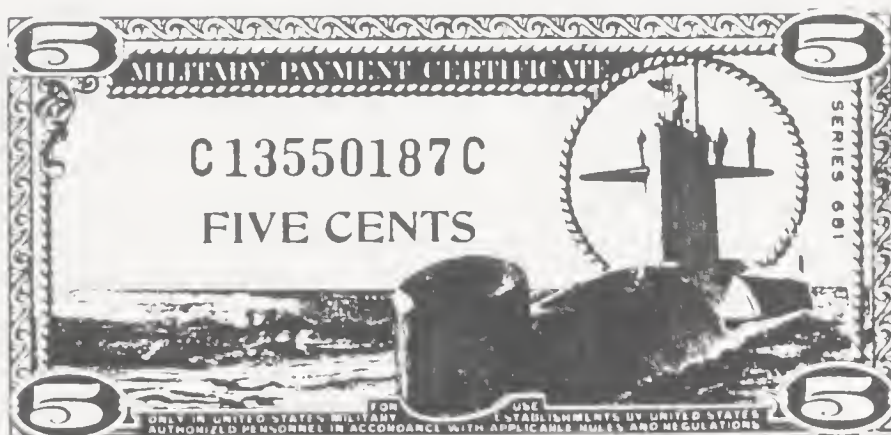
A fascinating sidelight to the collecting of United States currency can be found in the field of military payment certificates (MPC). The subject has been covered in detail in the greatly-enlarged second edition of the book Military Payment Certificates by Fred Schwan, published recently by BNR Press. It is available from the author in both softbound and hardbound versions (\$20.00 and \$30.00, respectively) at Drawer 409, Leavenworth, KS 66048. In addition to military payment certificates themselves, the book covers other currency-control devices such as ration cards, federal and commercial bank checks payable in MPC, gasoline coupons, Korean/Thai MPC, training MPC and even stage money used in the television series M*A*S*H!

Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (along with private firms for the early issues), used in local trade by American soldiers from late World War II to the end of Vietnam, and often showing unique vignettes not found on other currency, these colorful little notes have a sufficient breadth and depth to make both a challenging and interesting collection. While only 94 different series/denomination combinations were issued between 1946 and 1973, most of these with large printings, the higher denominations and scarcer issues can prove quite elusive at times.

The denominations of MPC are 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5 and \$10 for the first ten series, plus \$20 for the last three series. The fractional denominations of the tenth series (Series 651) have less than 6 pieces reported for each value and are usually not considered part of the set. A 90-piece collection can be considered complete for most practical purposes.

Replacement notes have also been issued in all series although without the familiar star of regular issue currency. Instead, on MPC, replacement notes are identified by the lack of a suffix letter in the serial number. Hence, C06498742C is a regular issue note, while B00488429 is a replacement note. Most replacement notes are scarce, with specimens of four different series/denominations being unknown at present and less than ten reported specimens of dozens of other series. Collectors are urged to report any replacement notes in their collections to Fred Schwan at the above address in order to continue updating the census of known notes.

While the early series of certificates generally contain rather ordinary designs and/or vignettes, some of the later series are quite stunning. The Series 681 notes, used in Vietnam between August 1969 and October 1970, show original designs taken from photographs of the nuclear submarine "Thomas Edison", a space walk by Maj. Edward H. White, the "Blue Angels" United States Air Force demonstration flying team in formation, the eagle vignette from a series 1882 \$100 national bank note, a tank



Series 681 5 Cent Face



Series 611 10 Cent Back

and a B-52 in flight. The Series 692 notes, used in Vietnam between October 1970 and March 1973, show a number of beautiful nature vignettes, as well as Indian chiefs Hollow Horn and Ouray, and James Earle Fraser's vignette "The Guardian".

Beautiful, interesting and colorful, military payment certificates would make a fine collateral addition to any collection of United States currency.

THE COINAGE OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

by Don T. Thrall

The German Empire or a unified Germany emerged in 1871. It had become the world's most powerful military state, but the Reich was a union of disparate parts characterized by great regional, religious, economic and constitutional differences.

The states retained their separate administrative structures and their own identities. Bavaria was a catholic monarchy with a numerous peasantry and petty small traders and craftsmen. Baden was a grand duchy with liberal traditions and was strongly influenced by the French revolution. Hamburg, a free city, was protestant and dependent on shipping, banking and overseas commerce. The wide variety of administrative and legal traditions took considerable time to coalesce. The legal code did not come into force in its entirety until 1900, nearly three decades after unification.

The German Empire was dominated by Prussia, the largest and wealthiest state within the Reich. Prussian traditions pervaded the administrative practices of the Reich and had considerable influence within the smaller, south German states.

With the unification of Germany, the aristocracy became a larger segment of society, since each component of the Empire was ruled by the aristocracy. Prussia, which was the ruling state, as the King of Prussia was also the German Emperor, had perhaps the world's leading military organization. The military leadership was the aristocracy. An important part of the military organization was the reserve officer corps. Ambitious civil officials were expected to manifest the qualities required of commanders in the army. Established professional men would do anything for the privilege of adorning their cards with the title "Lieutenant of Reserve".

The German Empire of 1871 was a latecomer to the imperial scene and had no colonial traditions. The government didn't become interested in overseas colonies until the late 1880s. Chancellor Bismark would have preferred to support German traders abroad, letting them do the colonizing. However, missionaries were anxious to work under the protection of the German eagle, and merchants looked for imperial protection.

As far as Bismark was concerned, colonial ventures were of marginal significance. Once having acquired the bulk of Germany's overseas possessions, Bismark soon lost all interest. He even spoke of selling the colonies. Bismark favored the British system of colonizing with chartered companies. Chartered rule by independent merchants, Bismark assumed, would throw the financial and diplomatic risks of colonization on private capitalists. Also, chartered companies would make it unnecessary

for the Reich government to seek grants from the Reichstag and thereby add to the power of the legislature.

The initial impetus for colonization of East Africa came from small investors. The Gesellschaft für Deutsche Kolonisation, later changed to the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft, received an imperial charter in 1885. Its initial support was financially unimpressive. The principal colonization in East Africa when the Germans arrived was the Muslim Sultanate of Zanzibar which consisted of the island of Zanzibar and a narrow fringe along the coast from which traders operated into the interior.

The DOAG lacked both the men and means to generate a substantial income of its own. It was not in a position to finance railways or other needed developments. The company tried operating on the proverbial shoestring from the beginning with insufficient financing and manpower. By 1889, they had managed to alienate the bulk of the coastal population. They had incurred heavy losses, and the company threatened to go out of business unless Berlin stepped in.

Bismark's plan to use merchant adventurers to govern the German colonies had failed. He was unwilling to withdraw from East Africa altogether because he would incur loss of prestige abroad and bitter nationalist opposition at home. He permitted DOAG to get rid of its administrative obligation and, in 1889, set up an administration under imperial auspices.

German East Africa was located on the east central coast of Africa. It covered an area of approximately 360,000 square miles and had a population, in 1910, of about 8,000,000 people. Its principal geographical features were a coastal plain varying from 10 to 30 miles wide and 620 miles long, bordered on the west by an interior plateau with an average altitude of 3000 to 4000 feet. Africa's loftiest mountain, Kilimanjaro, is located in this area. After the World War I Treaty of Versailles, the territory was mandated to Great Britain and was called Tanganyika.

Britain granted the protectorate self-government in 1961 and independence within the British Commonwealth in December, 1963. In April 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The name of the country, which remained within the British Commonwealth, was changed to Tanzania in October, 1964.

The coinage for the DOAG was struck at the Berlin Mint from 1890 to 1902 in denominations of 1 Pesa, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, and 2 Rupien with 64 Pesa to a Rupie and $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rupien worth 10 marks.

The monetary units of Pesa and Rupie were adapted from the Pysa and Rupee used by the Sultanate of Zanzibar. The Germans also matched the Zanzibar equivalent - 64 Pesa equal 1 Rupie. When the monetary system changed to the decimal system, the

Germans adopted 100 Heller equal to 1 Rupie, while Zanzibar adopted 100 cents equal to 1 Rupee.



γ-1 1890 Copper Pesa

The Pesa was struck in copper. The obverse consisted of Arabic characters within an open wreath and circle. The reverse was the crowned German imperial eagle, with DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT around and date below. Mintages:

1890 . . .	1,000,000
1891 . . .	12,550,946
1892 . . .	27,541,389



γ-5 1893 Silver 2 Rupien

The ½, ¼, 1 and 2 Rupien were of silver, and all had the same designs on both the obverse and reverse. The common obverse was a portrait of Wilhelm II in military uniform with GUILIELMUS II IMPERATOR around and above. The reverse carried the shield of DOAG, with the date below within a circle and DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT around and the denomination below. The 1-Rupie was struck from 1890 through 1894 and 1897 through 1902, with a total mintage of 2,299,096. The lowest mintage was 48,200 in 1894, and the highest, 359,735 in 1892.

Mintages are:

Date	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupie	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupie	2-Rupie
1891	76,688	68,342	-
1893	-	-	32,854
1894	-	-	18,000
1897	-	75,000	-
1899	100,000	-	-
1901	350,000	215,000	-



γ-8 1908 Bronze 5 Heller

Beginning in 1904, the denomination of "Heller" was adopted in place of the "Pesa", and all reference to DOAG was eliminated. The design for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5 Heller were, on the obverse, the denomination and mintmark with an open wreath, and on the reverse, DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA above the imperial crown with the date below. They were struck at the mints in Berlin and Hamburg on planchets of bronze containing 95% copper, 4% tin, and 1% zinc.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Heller Mintages:

Date	Berlin	Hamburg
1904	1,200,858	-
1905	7,192,410	4,000,000
1906	-	6,000,000

The 1-Heller was struck from 1904 through 1913 at Berlin with 17,018,976 struck during 1904-1906 and an unknown quantity in 1913. Hamburg struck 68,520,051 pieces during the entire period.

The 5-Heller was issued only at Hamburg:

1908	600,000
1909	756,106



Y-12 1909 Copper-Nickel 10 Heller

In 1908, a new denomination of 10 Heller with a new design and using an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel appeared. The new designs for the 5 and 10 Heller were similar. The coin planchet was holed in the center. The obverse design had the denomination above the hole, olive branch on either side, and HELLER and the mint mark below. The reverse had the imperial crown above the hole, the date split by the hole, and DEUTSCH OST-AFRIKA in two lines below. The Hamburg mint struck a total of 2,800,526 for the years 1908, '09, '10, and '14. An unknown number were struck at Berlin in 1911. A new 5 Heller, with the new design and alloy, were struck in Hamburg in 1913 and 1914 in a quantity of 1,000,000 each year. An unknown quantity was struck at Berlin in 1913.

In 1904 the silver $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 Rupie had a design change on the reverse. The new reverse design for each denomination was the denomination, date, and mint mark within a wreath of crossed palm branches, with DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA above. Mintages were:

Date/mm	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Rupie	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rupie	Rupie
1904-A	400,000	--	1,000,000
1905-A	--	--	300,000
1905-J	--	--	1,000,000
1906-A	300,000	--	950,000
1906-J	100,000	50,000	700,000
1907-J	200,000	140,000	880,000
1908-J	--	--	500,000
1909-A	300,000	--	200,000
1910-J	600,000	300,000	2,700,000
1911-A	--	--	unknown
1911-J	--	--	1,400,000
1912-J	400,000	200,000	--
1912-D	--	--	300,000
1913-A	200,000	--	unknown
1913-J	400,000	200,000	--
1913-D	--	--	1,400,000
1914-J	200,000	100,000	--
1914-D	--	--	500,000

Mintmarks: A - Berlin, D - Munich, J - Hamburg.

Currency was printed by the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Bank in denominations of 5, 10, 50 and 100 Rupien, dated 15 June 1905. A 500 Rupien note was also printed, dated 2 September 1912.

War broke out in Europe in 1914, but the German colonial empire was ill-equipped to participate in hostilities. The Kaiser's colonial dependencies were scattered and geographically isolated; the German navy could not assure their supplies, and the German colonial forces were numerically too weak to threaten any of their rivals.

The most interesting campaign was fought in East Africa, the only colony where German troops held out until the end of hostilities in Europe. Approximately 19,000 German troops, which included natives and white settlers, tied down 114,000 British troops as well as substantial Belgian and Portuguese forces.

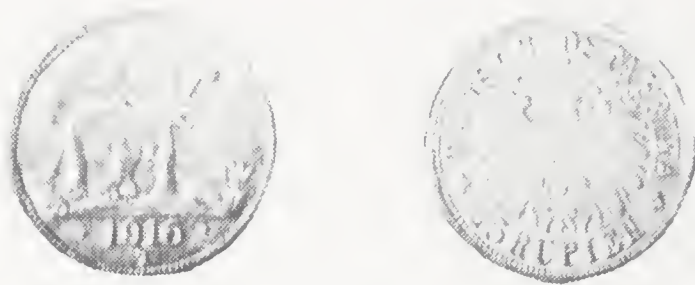
Under the administration of the Imperial government, the colony had managed to build an extensive network of railroad lines in the northern half of the colony, extending from the capital on the coast to Lake Tanganyika in the west and branches north to Lake Victoria. Fortunately, railroad shops were built at Tabora where the line branched west and north.

The last issue of coin minted in the Imperial mint was dated 1914. The need for additional coinage, particularly minor coins, was being felt in 1915. Because the railroad shops at Tabora were located in an area remote from military activities and had facilities and personnel which could be adapted to the minting process, it was chosen as the site for a mint. The minting machinery and tools were made or improvised from material in the shops. The die work was done by artisans who were available.

Two minor denominations were struck. The 5 Heller piece was struck in bronze. The obverse design was 5 above HELLER with T mintmark below, all within an open wreath. The reverse design had the Imperial crown over the date 1916 with D.O.A. below; 302,000 of these coins were struck. For the 20 Heller piece, four dies were used to strike eight varieties, four each in copper and bronze. The design chosen was similar to the 5 Heller, all within an open wreath. The reverse design was the Imperial crown over the date 1916 over D.O.A. with the mint mark below. The crown is large on two varieties and small on two. A total of 325,940 were struck in copper, and 1,307,760 were struck in bronze.

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Templeton Reid of Gainesville, Georgia,
opened the first private mint in the U.S.



γ-16 1916 Gold 15 Rupien

The third denomination struck at Tabora was the 15 Rupien gold piece which had a composition of 75% gold, 15% to 20% silver and 5% to 10% copper. The obverse design is a trumpeting elephant facing right with Mount Kilimanjaro in the background. The date 1916 is over the T mintmark in exergue. The reverse has the crowned Imperial eagle in center with DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA around and above and 15 RUPIEN below. There are two varieties of this piece; variety A had a mintage of 6,395, and variety B had a mintage of 9,803.

As an emergency measure during the war, the Deutsch Ostafrikanische Bank printed currency in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 200 Rupien. A few notes are signed, but most have rubber stamp signatures. The serial numbers are on the backs, and the designs are simple. Each denomination is a different size and color, although there is a wide variation in both.

The history of this African German colony is very interesting. Germany was a late comer to the colonial scene, and the East African colony came very close to failure. After the Imperial government took over the administration, the chartered company succeeded in doing a creditable job of developing the area.

The coinage of the colony followed closely along with the political progress of the area. The first phase was under the chartered company auspices. The second phase was the Imperial German issues. The third and final phase was wartime issues of coins and bank notes; a relatively short but interesting history.

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The only known platinum coins struck at the U. S. Mint are three half dollars dated 1814.

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SAN FRANCISCO THRU ITS TOKENS:

THE GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

by Jerry F. Schimmel

One of the largest fairs in San Francisco was the Golden Gate International Exposition held in 1939-40. Treasure Island, now the naval station, was its site and was specially built on the old Yerba Buena shoals. It involved the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the War Department (now Department of Defense) and the City and County of San Francisco. The city was in a mood to celebrate as the two bridges had just been completed in the past three years. The Bay Area with the rest of the nation needed economic stimulation due to the Great Depression.



The gilt bronze souvenir coin, 26mm, was typical of many such from this fair. The obverse shows the official logo of the fair, the right of which had to be purchased in order to be used on any advertisement or souvenir. The reverse shows the Tower of the Sun and its concourse with the sun setting over Twin Peaks.

Source: Treasure Island, by Richard Reinhardt, 1978

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President Roosevelt considered it blasphemous to place the name "God" on a coin, hence the motto "In God We Trust" was omitted from the coins first issued in 1907.

FROM THE EDITORS. . . .

As the new editors of The Journal, we are enthusiastically looking forward to our new challenge. We feel fortunate to follow the first two editors, Stephen Huston and David Lange, who helped make The Journal what it is today.

Initially we are not planning any major changes. However, we would like to expand The Journal by having regular features in addition to the papers that are submitted. Along with Jerry Schimmel's feature, "San Francisco Through Its Tokens", we will have a feature on ancient and medieval coins by Stephen Huston. Making its debut in this issue is a feature called "The Syngraphics Scene" written by Ken Barr. This feature will deal exclusively with paper collectibles. Finally, we have "The Bookworm" by David Lange which will review numismatic books. Your new editors are very pleased with the willingness of these authors and hope others will be encouraged to help with The Journal by providing articles for future issues.

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